

Director of National Intelligence, grant an applicant a waiver of the requirements under subsection (a).

(2) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The head of a Federal agency granting a waiver under paragraph (1) shall notify each relevant congressional committee of the issuance of such waiver.

SA 1605. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In title V of division B, at the end add the following:

SEC. 25. REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION FROM THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE FOR PROSPECTIVE FUNDING RECIPIENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The head of a Federal agency making an award of funding under this division (or an amendment made by this division) shall, prior to disbursement of such award, receive certification from the Director of National Intelligence that each of the following requirements are met:

(1) The Director of National Intelligence (or its designee) has completed a comprehensive risk analysis of the prospective award recipient, including the proposed project for the award, scope of such project, personnel involved in such project, any technology involved in such project, and goals of the project.

(2) Any personnel deriving funding from the award, or any persons that will have access to resources or data derived from the award, shall have been appropriately screened (including through necessary background checks or security clearances), as determined at the sole discretion of the Director of National Intelligence.

(3) All technology directly or indirectly used, operated, or accessed by the award recipient is secure and in compliance with appropriate Federal standards, as determined by Director of National Intelligence.

(4) Access to relevant physical facilities is limited to only appropriate personnel, as determined by the Director of National Intelligence.

(b) DENIAL BASED ON HIGH RISK.—The Director of National Intelligence may deny certification under subsection (a) if the Director of National Intelligence determines through the risk analysis under subsection (a)(1) that the project to be conducted through the award is subject to a high degree of risk of espionage or infiltration, is unsecured, or (in the determination of the Director of National Intelligence) is an unacceptable risk to the security or national interests of the United States. Such a decision is not reviewable.

SA 1606. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on eco-

nomics security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF WAIVERS TO OBLIGATIONS UNDER CERTAIN TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Section 122 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3532) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) APPROVAL BY CONGRESS OF WAIVERS TO OBLIGATIONS.—The Trade Representative shall oppose the granting of a waiver of any obligation under a WTO Agreement or other trade agreement for which consultations are required under subsection (b) unless—

“(1) the Trade Representative submits to Congress the exact language that the Trade Representative plans to propose or support; and

“(2) a joint resolution is enacted approving the waiver.”.

SA 1607. Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Subtitle E—Protecting Taiwan From Invasion
SEC. 3150. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Taiwan Invasion Prevention Act”.

PART I—AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

SEC. 3151. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Taiwan is a free and prosperous democracy of nearly 24,000,000 people and is an important contributor to peace and stability around the world.

(2) Section 2(b) of the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8; 22 U.S.C. 3301(b)) states that it is the policy of the United States—

(A) “to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the people on the China mainland and all other peoples of the Western Pacific area”;

(B) “to declare that peace and stability in the area are in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States, and are matters of international concern”;

(C) “to make clear that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means”;

(D) “to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States”;

(E) “to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character”;

(F) “to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or

other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan”.

(3) Since the election of President Tsai Ing-wen as President of Taiwan in 2016, the Government of the People’s Republic of China has intensified its efforts to pressure Taiwan through diplomatic isolation and military provocations.

(4) The rapid modernization of the People’s Liberation Army and recent military maneuvers in and around the Taiwan Strait illustrate a clear threat to Taiwan’s security.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) both the United States and Taiwan have made significant strides since 1979 in bolstering their defense relationship;

(2) the People’s Republic of China has dramatically increased the capability of its military forces since 1979;

(3) the People’s Republic of China has in recent years increased the use of its military forces to harass and provoke Taiwan with the threat of overwhelming force; and

(4) it is the policy of the United States to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by anything other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area, and of grave concern to the United States.

SEC. 3152. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to use the Armed Forces of the United States and take such other measures as the President determines to be necessary and appropriate in order to secure and protect Taiwan against—

(1) a direct armed attack by the military forces of the People’s Republic of China against the military forces of Taiwan;

(2) the taking of territory under the effective jurisdiction of Taiwan by the military forces of the People’s Republic of China; or

(3) the endangering of the lives of members of the military forces of Taiwan or civilians within the effective jurisdiction of Taiwan in cases in which such members or civilians have been killed or are in imminent danger of being killed.

(b) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)), Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(b)).

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this subtitle may be construed to supersede any requirement of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, at the earliest possible date after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President should release a public declaration that it is the policy of the United States to secure and protect Taiwan against any action of the People’s Republic of China described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a).

(d) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to demand that the People’s Republic of China officially renounce the use or threat of military force in any attempt to unify with Taiwan.

(e) AUTHORIZATION PERIOD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorization for use of the Armed Forces under this section shall expire on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the authorization for use of the Armed Forces under this section should